

MR. BRYAN SAYS PLEASANT THINGS ABOUT THE \$1 DINNER:

Declares It the Finest, Largest and Quietest of His Experience—Hears Dr. Parkhurst—Will Speak Here Wednesday.



William J. Bryan as He Looks To-day.

The photograph, of which this is a reproduction, was taken by a Journal photographer at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bryan posing especially for the occasion.

Mr. Bryan had entirely recovered yesterday from the fatigue incident upon his attendance at the banquet of the Chicago Platform Democrats at the Grand Central Palace, on Saturday night, where he spoke from 10:30 o'clock until midnight, to an audience of nearly 4,000 persons, not one of whom left the hall during the speaker's address.

"It was the finest banquet I ever attended," said Mr. Bryan, yesterday; "the largest in numbers and equal in the good behavior of the participants to any I have ever seen."

"Are you sorry you did not attend the \$10 dinner?"

"I haven't said I was sorry. I didn't go to the \$10 dinner because Mr. Perry Belmont was the presiding genius of the affair. He is the president of the Democratic Club, and represents that club to the world. I am sorry not to have been able to meet Democrats who were at that dinner, and who do not share Mr. Belmont's views."

Mr. Bryan was asked if there was a scheme afoot to form a rival organization of Democrats in the State so that delegates from such organization might be seated in the next National Convention in preference to men like Mr. Belmont and other so-called gold Democrats. Mr. Bryan said that he did not care to discuss the future.

"I don't think there was any lack of responsiveness on the part of my audience when I spoke about the Philippines. I think

SHE'D TURN OUT ALL MENLO PARK. PORTO RICANS HAVE GRIEVANCES.

Mrs. Anderson Claims 1,000 Acres of Land There Under a 99-Year Lease.

Property owners at Menlo Park, N. J., are somewhat disturbed by the announcement of the purpose of the visit to that place of a Mrs. Anderson. She is possessed of a large bundle of legal documents, and proposes to dispossess a large number of people within a year.

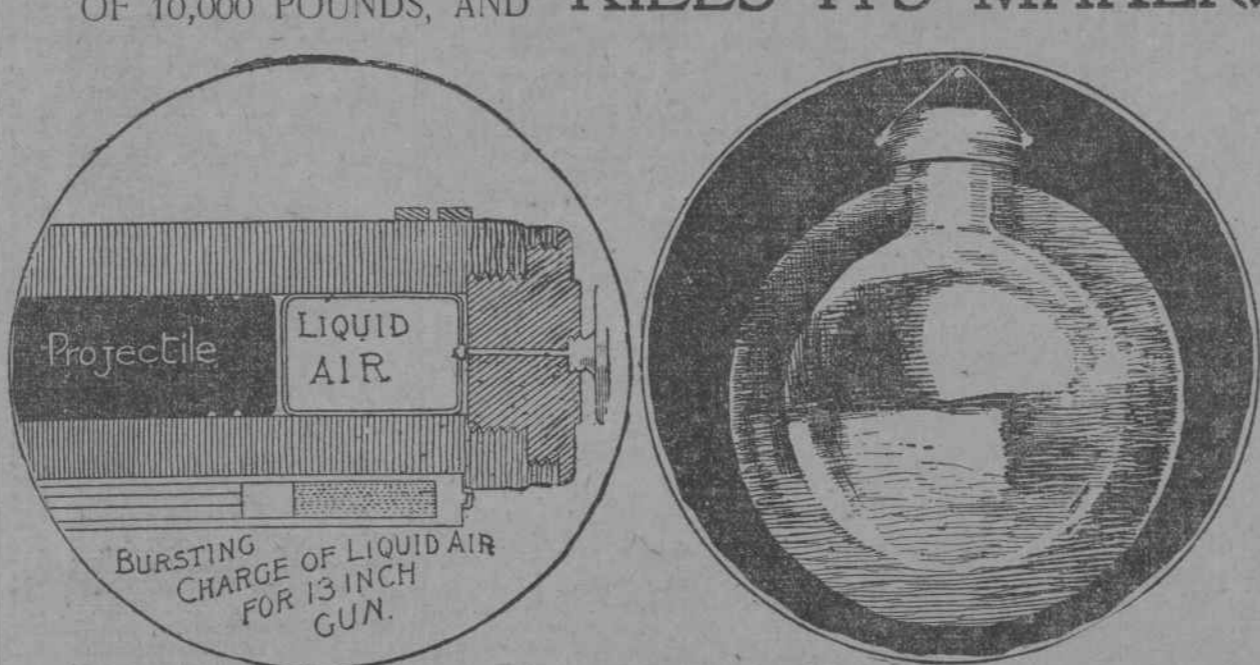
Mrs. Anderson relies upon the falling in of a ninety-nine year lease. This is her story:

Her maiden name was Nee. She and her sister, Mrs. Wilcox, claim to be lineal descendants of Amos Nee, who received, prior to the Revolution, a grant of one thousand acres of land from Lord Carteret, the holder of lands in New Jersey under the Crown. In 1800 Amos Nee made a lease of the land for ninety-nine years to an English company for the purpose of copper mining. They opened a mine, but were forced to abandon it for lack of adequate appliances. The land extended easterly to Iselin, and included almost the entire village of Menlo Park as now laid out.

There is an abandoned copper mine near the Edison factory. "The Wizard" examined this old mine several years ago, became convinced that it could be worked profitably, and attempted to acquire the property. He was informed by the holder of the land that the English company had prohibited the granting of a lease for such a purpose, and relinquished the project. Mrs. Anderson has begun preliminary proceedings before Justice McKee at Menlo Park to establish her claim, which she fortifies by marriage certificate, birth records and other documents. With her mother she has settled at Menlo Park to await the falling in of the lease and the decision of the courts upon her claims.

Local lawyers point out the matter, declaring that under the statutes of the State undisputed possession of the property for twenty years gives the holder a title thereto.

LIQUEFIED AIR BURSTS A CYLINDER IN A LABORATORY, AND KILLS ITS MAKER.



Liquefied Air Used as an Explosive.

The picture shows a receptacle in which the liquefied air is transported, and the chamber in a siege gun, where it is placed to serve as a bursting charge.

Inventor Campbell Utilized His Important Discovery in a Chicago Factory, and Dies as the Result of an Accident Which Occurred Six Months Ago.

The process of liquefaction as applied to air is based upon the principle that all gases become liquid at certain temperatures. The temperature at which a gas liquefies under ordinary atmospheric conditions is called, in recent scientific works, its "critical temperature." With air, this critical temperature is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

The air is subjected to a pressure of two thousand pounds to the square inch, and is then cooled by passing water over the pipe which contains it. It is then allowed to expand, by means of a peculiarly constructed valve into the space surrounding the pipe. As it expands it is cooled and in turn cools the air in the inner pipe. This process is repeated three times, and the air is thus reduced to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero and becomes a liquid. All the pressure has been taken up in the cooling process, and the liquid

may be drawn off like water. It is colorless.

Liquid air may be transported. A gallon of it has been sent as far as Washington. An ordinary tumblerful of it will last half an hour. In this lies the possibility of experimenting. It is dangerous because of its tremendous power of expansion. Under some conditions it is far more powerful than dynamite. Professor Charles E. Tripler's explanation of the wonderful force he has invented.

Chicago, Ill., April 16.—After working seven years in an effort to make liquefied air, Archibald Campbell, of this city, became a victim of the terrible power of his own invention. He died at his home in Austin, Friday, as a result of the injuries received November 21 last, at the factory of the Healey Ice Machine Company, No. 130 Clinton street, while successfully manufacturing this new and wonderful force in dynamite.

Campbell was experimenting in the laboratory, with a machine that had a capacity of one gallon an hour and an extraordinary condensing strength. It had frequently been subjected to a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch. During one of the moments of this enormous pressure a valve was forced off, striking the inventor on the forehead. He was laid up for a while, and then returned to work. Two weeks ago he complained of the old wound and was forced to take to his bed, where he remained till the end.

Mr. Campbell was employed by the Healey Company for three years as superintendent of their factory, having invented the machine. He interested the firm in liquefied air, and produced successful results long before Tripler, of New York, was mentioned as a discoverer. But Campbell kept his discovery from the public, hoping to soon announce that his invention had taken on a form that would give the product a commercial value.

McCarthy, secretary of the Healey Company, said last night: "Next Fall a machine will be built, and we hope to produce liquefied air for commercial purposes. Our experiments are not designed to adapt the liquefied air for power, but to take the place of ice for refrigerating purposes in hospitals, hotels, restaurants and saloons."

LOST--THE MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, O.

Foraker Men Hide Him, Then McKinley Men Hide Him, Now He's Got Away.

HE MAY LAND IN JAIL.

Faction Fight Over Spoil Leaves the City Without a Head, and Everybody Is Guessing.

Columbus, Ohio, April 16.—This city got along today without a Mayor, as the result of a bitter fight between two factions of the Republican party.

After fifteen years of Democratic administration, Samuel J. Swartz, a Foraker Republican, was chosen Mayor at the recent Spring election. His promise to divide appointments fairly between the factions of his party was attacked right after the election by the Foraker men, who wanted everything. Swartz was spirited out of the city, and no one but Foraker leaders were allowed to meet him, nor could anybody see him after his return.

All Wednesday night Swartz was kept in a private office, where the first cabinet was framed, to which Swartz gave assent at dawn. The Mayor afterward refused to stand by it, and all the afternoon and evening the Foraker men kept at him, taking him for a three-hour ride at night. At midnight the McKinley men had an inning, and he spent the rest of Thursday night in a private office, announcing on his return that he had been kidnapped.

Saturday the men who he had previously appointed to office resigned, and all the Foraker leaders who engineered his election united in a signed statement denouncing him in the strongest terms, referring to him as "traitor," "hypocrite," and "a McKinley cabinet."

The term of Samuel L. Black, the outgoing Mayor, expired at midnight Saturday. Mayor Swartz, who had been found today, was sent for the alleged violation of the Garfield Corrupt Practices act, which imposes a penalty for making false election promises and spending more than a specified sum of money to secure election.

Samuel L. Black, the retiring Mayor, is president of the American League of Municipalities.

MOLINEUX CASE UP IN COURT AGAIN TO-DAY.

The Dismissal of the Indictment to Be Entered—New Evidence Gathered.

District Attorney Gardiner will today enter the order of Justice Williams, of the Supreme Court, disposing of the indictment against Roland B. Molineux, and will as soon as possible again present the Molineux case to the Grand Jury.

New evidence has been obtained by Captain McKinley, which the police believe will prove that Molineux wrote the damaging order and spending more than a specified sum of money to secure election.

The examination of the Nashville lawyer, A. Beckmann, beyond the jurisdiction of the State courts, will be resumed this morning before Magistrate Stumps in the Centre Street Court.

BOY DETECTIVES AID MRS. GEORGE.

Her Son and a Companion Pit Their Cunning Against Secret Service Men.

THEY SHADOW WITNESSES.

Prosecution Expected to Close Its Side To-day—Defence Probably Justifiable Homicide.

Canton, Ohio, April 16.—A unique feature of the trial of Mrs. George for the alleged murder of George D. Saxton is the introduction into the case of boy detectives.

Newton George, the seventeen-year-old son of the accused woman, and Clarence Potter, eighteen years old, who usually sits in court with him, are the amateur sleuths. It was shown yesterday that they trailed Lawyer Grant to the homes of witnesses for the State. When they discovered a fact they made a record of it in a book carried for the purpose. They afterward trailed the witnesses to the office of Prosecutor Pomeroy.

These boy sleuths are said to have some hard men to work against. The defence has all along asserted that Secret Service agents of the Government were being used to secure evidence against Mrs. George.

It is said that a post office inspector has been particularly busy in aid of the prosecution.

Whenever any attempt has been made to ferret out the cause of this seeming Federal interference in a State case, vigorous denials have come from all persons questioned. With which Mrs. George killed Saxton, will be on the stand to-day morning for cross-examination, and when the defence is through with him the State will have only two or three more witnesses to hear.

The lawyers for Mrs. George expect to begin the examination of their witnesses Tuesday morning. Mr. Welby, Mrs. George's leading counsel, thinks the trial will run for two weeks yet. Neither Mr. Welby nor his assistant, Mr. Sterling, will say what the defence will be. But it is generally understood that they will plead justifiable homicide. The State declares it has proved three things conclusively: that Mrs. George made numerous threats against the life of Saxton; that she had a strong motive, and that she was seen in the immediate neighborhood of the murder ten minutes before Saxton met his death.

The State also says that Mrs. Eckhardt's testimony, in which she said she saw the murder and recognized Mrs. George as the one who fired the shots, cannot be shaken. The defence cross-examination of State witnesses has indicated from the start that its main hope lies in justification. Saxton may have had warm friends in Canton during his lifetime, but he is now very hard to find a man or woman who is willing to speak a good word for him. The impression that he got his deserts seems to be quite general.

Mrs. George told one of her women friends yesterday that she felt certain of her acquittal. "While I feel confident as to the outcome," she told this friend, "sometimes I think I don't care what becomes of me."

Powder Magazine Seeks a Home.

Washington, April 16.—The Navy Department finds difficulty in getting a site for the new naval powder magazine authorized by Congress to be located near New York City, to cost \$800,000, with the building. The boards detailed have found great opposition to the establishment of a magazine at every place which they recommended as satisfactory.

JACK'S SHARP EYE SAVED LA TOURNAINE.

Big French Liner Just Escaped Collision with a Derelict Bark.

SAILOR SAW IT IN TIME.

Wreck of the Siddhartha Still Drifting in the Path of Steamships.

The sharp eyes of a lookout man on the French liner La Touraine, which reached New York yesterday from Havre, saved that vessel from collision with the derelict British bark Siddhartha, last Tuesday afternoon, 700 miles west of the English Channel. La Touraine had a close shave, and her passengers were unanimous yesterday in the opinion that the Siddhartha is a menace to navigation.

Nothing is known of the fate of the bark's crew, and though the derelict vessel is drifting about off the English coast for more than a month, the cause of her wreck is a complete mystery.

La Touraine left Havre April 5, with 100 cabin and 670 steerage passengers. She was steaming sixteen knots an hour in a moderately high sea at 2:20 p. m. Tuesday, when the lookout suddenly shouted a warning of a craft directly in the steamship's course, and not more than a thousand yards off.

The Siddhartha, 425 tons, hailing from Sackville, N. B., left Jacksonville, Fla., for Liverpool on January 16, commanded by Captain Aitken and with a crew of eight men. The bark Cape Race arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on March 26; her captain reported that he passed the wreck of the Siddhartha on March 10 in latitude 41.5 and longitude 30.36. Her forecastle was then standing, with the foremast swinging. Part of the mainmast also stood, but the hull was gone and also the bowsprit and jibboom. Since then she has drifted nearly 500 miles.

GIRL SAYS SALOON KEEPER KILLED FATHER WITH RUM.

Four-Year-Old Sues Him for \$10,000 Damages for Selling Liquor to Her Parent in His Life.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 16.—Ruth Marie Dexter, a girl of four years, living at Milan, Michigan, has, through her guardians, commenced a \$10,000 suit against Charles Schmidt, a saloon keeper, and Fred G. Halsey and Henry Coe, his bondsmen.

The girl is brought under a peculiar statute of Michigan. Her father, Thomas F. Dexter, died a little over a month ago. The declaration sets forth that about a year ago he began to drink excessively and became an habitual drunkard, and that this fact was well known to the saloon keeper. He continued to sell him liquor until it brought on his death. It is understood that another suit for a like amount will be instituted against another saloon keeper of the village.

Rush! Don't You Hear the Baby Cry? The only safe medicine for your child is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, Mumps, all milder and kept people well.

\$25,000 A YEAR THE WEDDING GIFT TO MRS. M'KAY FROM HER FORMER HUSBAND

Gordon McKay Had Recently Settled \$100,000 on the Wife Who Divorced Him—She Becomes a Countess To-day.



Mrs. Marian McKay and Her Fiance, Count Alfred von Bruening.

She did not live happily with Gordon McKay, and secured a divorce. The millionaire inventor paid her \$25,000 a year alimony, which was to end if she married. Mr. McKay approves of her second choice, however, and not only will continue her \$25,000 a year income, but has presented \$100,000 to her.

Washington, April 16.—Arrangements for the marriage of Mrs. Marian McKay and Count Alfred von Bruening, of the German Embassy, are of the simplest. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride, in N street, in the presence of a limited number of personal friends, with members of the Embassy in attendance.

To-morrow at noon is the time set for the wedding and the couple will leave for a Northern trip the same day, with the view of taking passage for Berlin May 9, where the bridegroom owns a handsome residence. There the couple will make their home. The Count has an income of \$30,000 with prospects of an increase of fortune on the death of his mother.

Fortune has strangely favored the bride-elect, her former husband, Gordon McKay, the millionaire shoe sewing machine inventor, of Boston, having recently settled \$100,000 upon her in proof of his approval of the match. Mr. McKay also annuls the terms of the divorce by settling upon her an income of \$25,000 per year in lieu of the loss of that much alimony.

It is generally known that this income

was to have been withdrawn in case of her marriage, but Mr. McKay recently expressed his approval of his former wife's choice.

Owing to the objection of the Episcopal Church to the marriage of a divorcee, the ceremony will be performed by a Lutheran clergyman, following immediately the civil contract, at which the German Ambassador will attend.

The bride-elect's marriage with McKay was unfortunate, and they lived apart for some years before she obtained her divorce, which he did not contest. There are two children of the marriage.

Von Bruening was Second Secretary of the German Embassy here when he met Mrs. McKay and became her devoted knight. It was undoubtedly a case of mutual love. Von Hohen did not approve of the match and, it is said, obtained Von Bruening's transfer to Constantinople with the hope of breaking it off.

The young man visited the German Emperor, who, it is believed, was also opposed to the marriage, and persuaded him to give his consent to it. At any rate, he obtained a year's leave of absence from the service, and the fact that the German Ambassador will attend the ceremony as a witness seems to show that all official obstacles have been removed.

Mrs. McKay possesses jewels worth about \$300,000.

WILCOX'S VOTE WORRIES PLATT.

It's Necessary to Pass the Constabulary Bill, and He Hasn't Promised It.

ROOSEVELT IN A CONFAB. Plans to Force Adjournment of the Legislature by April 28.

Governor Roosevelt gave a breakfast to Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell yesterday, at which it was decided to adjourn the Legislature on April 28, if possible, and rush through before that date the State Constabulary, Civil Service, New York Bi-Partisan Election Board and other bills upon which the Governor and the machine are agreed.

Senator Platt is worried over the threatened defection of not only Senator Coggeshall but also Senators Wilcox and Willis on the bill to create the Single-Headed Police Commission bill, and they have given it out that they oppose the Elections bill because of its alleged unconstitutionality. The bill as amended expressly provides that the Mayor may appoint only such commissioners as are recommended by the respective party machines.

The recalcitrant Senators say that this means the enforced selection of former Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, whose chairmanship was demanded by National Committee-men Gibbs, and a second Republican named by Chairman Quigg, of the Republican County Committee. The Senators have no use for either Hamilton, Gibbs or Quigg.

Willis' vote is absolutely necessary to insure the passage of the Constabulary bill. Senator Seney called Willis upon the floor of the Senate a contemptible sneak, the latter has peremptorily refused to obey orders from the machine. A Republican caucus will probably be called, at which it will be sought to put the screws not only on Willis, but on Parsons, of Monroe, and Audler, of Dutchess. The Constabulary measure, according to machine plans, is to be reported from committee to the Senate on Wednesday. If the caucus develops twenty-six votes in its favor it may be passed before the adjournment Friday afternoon.

The bill has not yet been introduced in the Assembly. Speaker Nixon said yesterday that the lower house will wait until the Senate has acted. No promises, except votes for it, or nine more than a Constitutional majority.

After Governor Roosevelt had departed they Albany on the 1 p. m. train Senator Platt and Chairman Odell went back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were joined by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

LAWYERS CALL ON A JUDGE TO RESIGN.

He Had Already Been Disbarred, but Declares He Will Hold On to His Office.

Cleveland, O., April 16.—The Cleveland Bar Association adopted resolutions yesterday requesting Judge Frank E. Dellenbaugh to resign from the bench of the Common Pleas Court. Judge Dellenbaugh and State Senator Vernon Burke were recently tried on the charge of unprofessional conduct in the Manning divorce case. The Judge was found guilty and sentenced to disbarment. He said last night that he would not resign.

The Bar Association also adopted a resolution promising, with the view of taking the election of judges out of practical politics, to select the candidates whom it favors by asking the preferences of all members.

WHAT THEY ARE.

Composition of the Famous New Food.

A widespread interest has been created among good liver as to the composition of Grape-Nuts, the new food that has come into popular use of late. It has long been known to physicians, chemists and food experts that the starchy portion of entire wheat flour and barley is transformed into a true and very choice sugar by the act of intestinal digestion in the human body. This sugar is identical with, and is known as, grape-sugar, and it is in condition for immediate transformation into blood and the necessary structure from which the delicate nerve centres are built up.

A food expert of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., followed a line of experiments until he produced the food called Grape-Nuts, of which grape-sugar forms the principal part, and it is produced by following out Nature's processes in a mechanical way. That is, heat, moisture and time are the methods employed and directed by scientific facts gained in research.

Grape-Nuts are probably entitled to the claim to be the most perfectly adapted food for human needs now extant. Certain it is that the user's delight in the flavor and the perfect action of intestinal digestion during the use of Grape-Nuts is satisfying, and the added strength of body confirms the fact.

Write for the free booklet: "Merry Rhymes for Thirty Times."

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CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

Indigestion and Dyspepsia
unchecked creep through the liver and kidneys, making trouble everywhere. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures indigestion and dyspepsia—he does so, prevents constipation, biliousness and all liver and kidney troubles. It makes and keeps people well.

Hires
Rootbeer
time
is here

THE CHARLES E. HIRSH CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Hires' Condensed Milk